STUDENT'S NOTE BOOK. No. 602

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS

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June 15-05 to [illegible] 06

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LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS

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Ensenada Lower Cal July 4th 05

Started out in the same direction from town as yesterday this morning at 8 oclock

Black phoebe six or eight

King bird many

Bells Sparrow common between town and creek

Cliff Swallow many

Mourning dove many

Turkey buzzard 4 or 5

Brown bird 6 or 8

another pipilo 2.

Shot a night-hawk along dry rocky creek bed flushed two birds but only killed the one. Looked where birds were flushed from and after a minute or two search found the nest with two eggs. ~~nest~~ eggs were placed on ~~bare~~ sand between three pebbles weighing a ½ pound or so each and several smaller ones slightly scooped out but evidently not by the bird

There were quite a number of droppings of the birds around perhaps 3 dozen scatter around over a foot square. The nest is in a dry creek bed on a pebbly and rocky bar with a few scattered weeds. The nearest bush was about 2 feet away. The ♀ was killed was much nest worn.

I saw two bunches of young quail shot one young one about a week old there were 12 or 15 young ones in the bunch

Road runner 1 others report same
Red tail hawk killed the one seen
Sparrow hawk 2
Quail common
Crows about a dozen
California jay one
Anna hummingbird several

~~Valley Partridge a few~~
Vireo sp. one
Mocking bird several
Gold finch about half a dozen
Linnet 3 or four
California thrasher two

Bells sparrow is more common in the scattered brush outside of the creek bottom and scarcely were seen in quite a long walk along the creek about a mile further up stream than I was yesterday there is a fine stream of water 2 or 3 inches deep and ~~a foot~~ 3 feet wide. Birds were rather more numerous along the brush there.
One of the fellows reported finding of a hummingbird nest with two young birds the species was not known

nor were the birds taken the nest may
be located again tomorrow and secured
Gifford reported seeing one Oriole
probably Bullocks. and two
meadowlarks. none were secured
however. He shot a ♀ night hawk
~~other~~ two other night hawks were
secured by the crowd
a Killdeer was also secured
The birds seen on the bay were
Heermans gull.
Surf scoter 1
Western gull. common
Brandts Cormorant common
Brd. pelican 2 or 3

Ensenada July 5th 05

Today I struck out over the hills east of town and went down toward the ocean along the valley. There is a road and line of telegraph wires running along the floor of the valley a few scrub oak trees grow along on the side of the hills one of the bunch of it was filled with Brewers B. B. & many fewer birds were seen. A couple of Small bunches of Shore larks and a number of Bell sparrows besides Brewers B. B and a couple of Quail. After getting as far as the ocean I retraced my steps and went back up along the stream I was along yesterday. Bird life was not numerous did not see any different birds from yesterday. Except one Killdee on the Lagoon S. W. of town.

When got back to town we rode
Beck and found that the papers
we had been waiting had come
and that he intended to lift anchor
that evening if the wind was good.
He had learned also that Mr. E.W.
Nelson was in town. We made
him a visit and had him out to
dinner on the boat. (He informed
me that day he was not expecting
to come). A breeze came up
about 4 a.m. on the 11th and
we weighed anchor. For the
next two days we were drifting
about the bay waiting for a
favorable wind. Then getting a
S.E. wind we managed to
crawl out and make our way to
San Martin Island.

At Sea.

A number of interesting [illegible] birds appeared on [illegible] land. There were four different mourning doves came on deck and stayed for several hours they were apparently most strong. They went around the deck looking for something to eat but did not seem to partake of the bread crumbs thrown to them. Different migrating [illegible] about 10 miles from land. I did not stop.

Petrels & shearwaters were quite numerous. Petrels of three kinds were taken. Least. Socorro and Black. Shearwaters of 2 species Black vented & pink footed. About a dozen B. footed albatross were taken

about half a dozen Jaegers
were also seen and (probably)
a pale-tailed was secured.
Three or 3 tropic birds were
also seen and a pair.
Royal ? terns.

San Martin Island July 10-05

We reached the vicinity of this island in the morning but did not get on land until about 2^30 The island as we near it appears from the north west to be one high hill. I would say 12 to 1500 feet high. From the south however it is seen to be really two hills ~~one~~ or rather one hill with two tops. one a almost perfect cone the other a cone with the top cut off. It is an extinct volcano. The first sounds heard as we approached were the breakers then as we came nearer the loud barking of sea lions was heard. It is remarkable the distance that this barking can

be heard. When fully three miles from the land they could be heard quite distinctly." As we came near a small schooner probably a poacher was seen to make sail quickly and go off with the moderate wind as if she wished to get out of the way as fast as possible.

We landed on the island about two thirty, on the north end there is a small beach but we found it more convenient to land on the rocks. Just after landing Beck took the picture of the crowd. The first picture taken. and really the first landing of the entire crowd. While waiting for him to get the

from us I noticed a rock wren lodging on a rock about 20 feet away, it apparently had a spider or insect in its beak. Just as I started away and before I had gone three steps a rock wren flew out from the shelter of a rock. Investigation showed a nest well in the shelter of a "weathered bubble." The nest is composed of a sort of plant like spikelein. There were five nearly fresh eggs in the nest and when the nest was taken out another one which dried one was found almost ~~fu~~ covered by the nest material. The birds were not noted after the nest was discovered. The eggs are set number 102 in the Academy Zoological collection. Nest was taken

also. The web in which the nest was very well protected from wind, rain and other agencies that might destroy the eggs. Before we landed the side of the hill was seen to be dotted with cormorants.

a occasional Western gull was also seen but the cormorant far out numbered them. After getting on land the cormorants were seen to be on their nests the nests are placed in a low scrubby bush that is quite abundant and are quite firmly built of the branches of the same bush. The eggs are rather long and pointed at both ends and are of a greenish color

one of these incubations here and there. In places twenty or more nests could be counted from where one stood. Here and there a western gull would be seen taking advantage of the absence of the cormorants and brooding, or eating the eggs. Some were observed that were drawn away by the cormorant although they gulls seemed careful to select the unguarded nests. The nests contained from two to six eggs most of them however having only four one only being seen that had six.
Going up the side of the hill the way was found very

ways. The lava formation
not yet being much broken up
but where not traversed down
by the currents it is covered
by a ~~th~~ rather good covering
of weeds, which we call ice
plant being the most abundant.
The hill is rather steep and
~~very~~ difficult to get up on account
of the roughness. Number
of rock wrens were seen
but no nests taken. In the
air noticed a number of
Osprey ones, calling loudly
as if to resent the intrusion
of these domains. Their nests
were quite in evidence, being
placed in conspicuous
positions. The higher rocks

being nearly chosen. None of the nests I found contained either young or eggs but Sifford found one with two nearly grown young. About 2/3 of the way to the top and just on the edge of a small crater I found another well woven nest. It contained three young just a day or so old and one egg. The nest was in a "woollen bubble" similar to the first one found and was built of ~~also~~ the same kind of material as the first nest found. The old birds were not seen after the nest was found. Another nest was found lower down but it contained no eggs was apparently unfinished. It was in

a cavity in the Cave formation
On the south side going down
a small colony of G. blue herons
were seen nesting and a young
2/3 grown heron killed one of
the white crowned eggs. They
were built of the common herd
on the island on the side of
the hill in a sort of pocket
only three or four old herd
were seen. Bells sparrow
was quite common on the side
of the hill in the brush no
nests were found but I think from
the actions of the birds that
some of them were nesting.
The following list of birds
were seen in the island

Brown pelican common (Gifford + Slevin)
Dilophus
Cormorant very common
Western gull. common
Heermann's gull four or 5 seen
Tern (Royal?) 2 or 3
Blue heron 3 or 4
Beach (?)
Oyster catcher about a dozen
Frazar's (?)
Turkey buzzard 3 or 4
Black brant 2 (Beach)
Osprey common
Raven 4
Belding sparrow common
Rock wren common
Mourning dove one

According to the description of the island in the government coast report. It lies. 30 miles south 21° E. (S 34° E. mag) from cape Colnett. is nearly circular about 1 mile in diameter. The

crater on the summit is 350
feet wide and 40 feet deep
anchorage on the S.E. side of the
island off a small lagoon, in
Jesselton cove. The distance
to the mainland across the
inlet is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles

San Geronimo July 18-05

We came in sight of this island early in the morning and ~~and so~~ hung up in the wind just after breakfast and landed about 9 oclock. The island is rather low a hill in the center reaches up ~~about~~ 130 feet. It is about 3/4 of a mile long and 1/3 mile wide. Landing was rather difficult but was safely made in a small cove on the S.E. side of the Island. The island is quite different from San Martin not being of volcanic nature in its origin. It is of sand stone and the broken down remains of the sandstone There is comparitively very little vegetation. The "ice plant" so

abundant as San Martin is there in much smaller quantity and also a low bush. The island lies 9¼ miles S. 6° E. (S. 18° E. mag.) from Baja point and 5 miles off the coast.

Bird life was not as abundant as on San Martin. Several large bunches of cormorants were seen but no where near as many as on the former island. On the side of the higher hill were a number of nests. They are somewhat differently constructed than the nests on San Martin being built on the bare rock and not on bushes. They are further along in incubation many of them having young

birds just a few days old some were just hatched.
Brown pelicans are very abundant several hundred were on the island. several nests were found on the side of the hill on the S. end of the island. none were occupied by at this time
Frazier's oyster catcher was rather common. mixed in with the bunches of these were quite a number of Black oyster catchers. There were neither of these species nesting so far as we could find.
Black headed turnstones were also seen on the rocks a few were taken.
One large colony probably the

long billed was seen. Gifford saw 3. Hudsonian.
Land birds were not at all common only ~~two~~ three were seen. a sparrow which was taken by Slevin and a mocking bird seen but not taken by Beck. And two or three ospreys were seen but not taken. There are several nests of this species on the island but none have anything in them now.
Cassins auklet is nesting commonly in ~~the~~ burrows in the sand on the hillsides many were dug out some had eggs but for the most part there were only young birds.

a number were taken for specimens.
The following birds were seen on this island

Loon	3 or 4
Pelican	common
Cormorant	"
Cassin Auklet	"
Frazar Oystercatcher	common
Black "	"
Grey Belted Cuckoo	one
Hudsonian "	three
Tern Slender Black	several
Osprey	3 or 4
Mocking bird	one
Sparrow	one

There is also a small mouse on the island Beck took two and one other was taken by King

Sea lions are quite abundant on the north end of the island. Beck & I crawled up within about 45 yards of an old bull and gave him four bullets of No 12 Buck but he went bouncing into the water. I managed to get between the water and an old ♀ that I shot with no sixes. She was of average size in very good condition but fur rather short.

San Benito July 14-05

We reached these islands on Friday July 14th about 6 P.M. Did not go ashore until Saturday morning.

The ~~island~~ group consists of three islands. East, West & Middle Benitos. West Benito is the largest it consists of an elevated plateau with a high hill in the center 661 feet high. The ancorage and landing place is on the S.E. end of the island. Middle Benito is a low island highest point only 82 feet above the sea 200 yards from West Benito.

East Benito is the 2nd largest island is marked by 4 prominent hills the largest 721 feet high

The islands are barren mostly rocky. The most conspicuous plant is a yucca like one ~~[illegible]~~ the flower stalks sometimes being six or seven feet high. There is another plant a shrub of some size but it is ~~of~~ not at all abundant

July ~~4~~ -05

Went ashore early in the morning. Found many holes on the east end of the island but digging them out did not show many petrels or auklets one petrel egg was found. and a few least and Black Petrel. Petrels were much more abundant on the higher lane

in the plateau but not many of them were nesting only a few eggs were taken Bird life is fairly abundant the most common bird is a large billed sparrow a number of them were taken Cormorants were not at all numerous. The land birds seen were:

Raven	about 12.
Duck hawk	3
Mocking bird	2
Linnet	15 or 25
Sparrows Large B.	many
Shore Lark	50 or 60
Osprey	8 or 10

July 15th

Stayed on ship in the a.m and skinned birds. Went on shore on E. Beach to get a Sea Lion in the P.M. Shot two big ones but could not get them on account of the breakers.

On the South side of the island is a colony of Pelicans they have nearly grown young at this time.

July 16.

Sunday stayed on ship all day.

July 17.

Went on shore on E. Beach shot a big bull sea lion that must have weighed 10 or 11 hundred. measured 3 feet 11½ inches long. Skinned him and took him on board weighed anchor at about 1 P.M. and reached Cenos island about 5 P.M.

Cerros July 17 - 05.

Cerros island is one of the largest along the L.C. coast. It can be seen plainly from the Benito groupe. From there it is very rough in appearance and as it is neared the roughness increases. It is nearly 21 miles long and varies in width from 8 miles at the northern end to 9 at the southern. Of volcanic origin the highest peak is 3950 feet high. The northern end is said to be comparatively fertile the crests and western slopes are covered with a growth of cedars some of them 60-70 feet high. Dwarf oak is found and many varieties of shrubs and flowers are found in the canyons. Rabbits, goats and deer are said

to be numerous.

July 15-05

Went ashore early in the morning at south bay on the S.W. end of the island. It is about as rough a place as one would see in a long time. We had a very little sunshine. One of the most conspicuous plants is the yucca like plant that was noted on San Benito islands here it seems to grow somewhat taller. There is also a few cypress trees very gnarled and in the more exposed places growing close to the ground but in places very probably

& feet high. The wood when green is soft and emits a whitish sticky sap when bruised. The flower is a small 4 petaled pink affair. Most of the trees were well and leaved. One small stream perhaps 100 yards ~~small~~ long and 6 in wide was found in one canyon.

Birds were not numerous and were wild.

Mocking bird	2 or 3	
Stone Curlew	12	
Hudson Curlew	4	Beach [illegible] 3
Osprey	2 or 3	
Black Throated Sp	12 or 15	

Lizards were not at all numerous but Slevin took two that are supposed to be new to the island.

Insects were not abundant toward the east side of the bay grasshoppers were numerous one walking stick was seen a red cricket and a few wasps.

Weighed

July 19. Carmen

Weighed anchor about 6 a.m. and reached [illegible] about 10 a.m.

Trinidad July 19-'10

This island lies about 10 or six miles south of Cerros and can be seen plainly from there. It is about $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles long and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. It is barren and hilly, the highest hill rising to 491 feet. The S.E end is rather low while the other is rough and full of steep ravines. The ground on the S E is more or less covered with what we call ice plant and is not hard for walking. The whole island with the exception of the rough portion spoken of is of easy access. There are a number of the large tree cactus on the rough

end of the island, there is
also a cove very of [illegible] each
that covers the ground.
The only land birds seen
were

Beach Thrasher Sparrow 20 or 30
Duck hawk 4 or 5
Turkey Buzzard 1 or 2
Rock wren 1 Beach
Mocking bird 1 Beach
Osprey 2

Several young western gulls
were seen and 5 or six other
young cormorants were quite
numerous. They were nearly
grown but could not fly except
for a short distance.
A few young rabbits common
were dug out Two that

had been partly eaten by such birds were found. Pelicans were numerous. Oystercatchers also. Gifford found a nest of this bird. It was in the cleft of the cliff one egg just piped. As nest which was the birds made quite a racket when disturbed. The note made by the chick in the shell was very much like that of the old birds.

Gifford saw and shot but did not find a bird that he thinks was the yellow crowned night heron.

San Benidecto July 26th

Early this morning this island shows plainly on the horizon in the South East. On the South West end of the island a volcano crater rises up slightly higher than the other parts of the island. The remainder of the island appears to be an irregular plateau slightly higher on the N.E. end.

Socorro shows up in the South about 30 miles away very plainly

At a distance the man.o.war birds can be seen flying like a swarm of bees over one of the central portions of the island.

We did not land until about two P.M. did not

find it so difficult. There are only a few places where it is safe however.

After a very steep climb the top of the plateau where the man, o, war birds were flying was reached. All along the side on the rocks were resting birds and the air overhead was filled with flying birds. ~~Two~~ Occasionally a blue faced booby would be seen on a rock and when approached more closely would fly heavily away.

A few nests of the frigate birds were ~~seen~~ found near the top of the slope but in no where near the

number that they were on the plateau on top. The nests were made of a small pile of sticks mostly the branches and stems of a small legume seen growing on the side of the hill. Most of the nests seen on the side did not have any thing in them occasionally an egg would be seen. Where there were eggs the parent bird either it or I would have to be forced from the nest. Their resistance would be amusing a few rather vicious jabs with their cormorant like beaks and they would laboriously get up from the nest. On

top of the hill the vista was spread out by the hundreds of the ground is rather thickly covered with a coarse grass and where the birds are thin is best area.
The action of the breeding males is very interesting. A pair were seen ~~the~~ facing each other on the ground the male with the red neck sack blown up as he would fill this the head would be shaken from side to side the ♀ striking beaks with him occasionally. When full on ~~[illegible]~~ after several ~~[illegible]~~ minutes a hoarse chuckling gobble would be heard at

this time the ♀ would be jabbing at the ♂ who would have his head drawn down in under his breast and spread wings. After this was over they would keep quiet for several minutes. The breeding pouch on the neck of the ♂ bird is an interesting affair. Seen from in front when inflated it is ~~not~~ somewhat heart shaped somewhat full on the lower side. In size it is as large or larger than the body of the bird. The pure white eggs are about the size of a very large hen egg. and vary in shape from pointed to almost oval. One is

the complement. although a few nests were seen with two pelicans both of them ~~were~~ did not belong to the same ♀. The nests were all built of the same plant before spoken of and were about seven inches across just a slight hollow where the egg lay. This one colony must have been made up of not less than 3 or 4 thousand birds. A smaller colony of about 2 hundred was found on a hill on the opposite side of the island here the mass of birds on the side of the hill could

be seen to better advantage the white sacks showing very conspicuous against the black back ground of the bird. giving the entire bill with a red appearance. Two species of birds were visiting the Brewster and Blue faced. These birds do not make any nest at all just a hollowed out circle in the surface on a bare sandy spot. The sand for in a circle about 18 or 20 inches across is swept away by the tail of the bird. The bird while on the nest turning round and round to drive the other birds. scolds and whirl

other birds than one that would destroy the eggs or young. Brewster booby seems to be a little more fastidious in some cases having quite a pile of sticks for a nest. The note column also includes eggs and young birds up to the size of a ~~goo~~ a ~~f~~ man's fist. When of this size they were covered with a thin white down. The first hatched young are black and bare. The parent birds when on the nest can be approached very closely ~~and~~ even have to be forced to leave

the eggs. They do this and
with out resistance in
the way of vicious jabs
of their sharp beak and
a hoarse squeak when
finally forced from the nest
they were flopping their wings
and squealing. Two eggs
seemed to be the complement
When the young became of
fair size only one was
seen in the nest.

The Wedge-tailed ~~Pink footed~~ shearwater
was also nesting in
holes in the broken down pumice
stone on the south of the
island. Occasionally a
hole would be found shallow
enough so that the bird
could be seen on the nest

surely they were not exposed until after much digging. A few fresh eggs were found, mostly incubation broken. Some birds were [?] have ~~a~~ ~~se~~ quite a bunch of sticks shaped into a nest others none at all.
The pounds when pulled out would occasionally take the skin off with their ~~sh~~ strong beaks.
Two other birds were found nesting.
Tropic birds were seen. Red billed.
Two or three ravens. and several rock wrens. were also seen

No mammals of any size
were noted around the island
a fair sized, as large as the
palm of a hand, land crab
~~was~~ very common.
Plants were of a different
character than those on the
other islands we have
visited no cactus were
seen. a legume and
a common grass were the
most abundant.
Insects were not abundant.
a rather large locust was
common and a small
beetle somewhat like a
dermestid was common. a
small mite and a Sphinx
moth ~~was~~ also seen. a
small dark red (blotched and

was seen in the pumice plain

Socorro Island July. 28-

Landed this morning in Cornwallis bay about 8 a.m. The sides of the hills are covered with a low brush about 2 to 3 feet high and in patches a coarse grass. In the bottom of the canyons the bushes are much larger and a few trees. Through the brush everywhere are sheep trails if it were not for these it would be very difficult to force ones way through them. I saw a bunch of 8 or 10 sheep near the head of the small gulley where we landed but could not get within range of them. Cuyotes? [illegible] I saw three on the opposite side of the valley. by a little caution I

were able to get within range of them and killed them all ~~and~~. Dressed them and came down to the landing place. Later in the day I killed one more a young buck. One of the sheep killed in the a.m. had a lamb a few days old with her did not see it until after I had killed the her. the other had a embryo in her womb. Birds are rather numerous in individuals on the island but not as to species. A Mocking bird, Wren, Warbler and a Towhee are the most common all of these except the first are peculiar to the island ~~the~~ other birds are not at all

scenery. Mockingbirds coming down within 2 or 3 feet. One even started to sing when whistle answered. The warbler and wren as well as the mocking bird will come very near when a hissing sound is made with the mouth. The towhee is not so inquisitive; but still is rather tame.
A small brown ground dove was also seen but is not abundant about
[illegible] dozen were seen.
Kenny shot a young Yellow-c.-night Heron. Only saw the one.
Indications are that it had rained on the island recently as vegetation was coming out and small pools of water were found in several places. Plant life

does not seem to be very extensive
as to species but there is
an abundance of what there is.
Lizards are very common.
and some are of brilliant blue
color. Smaller brown ones were
also seen.
Insects were also rather abundant
Two species of odonata were
seen, yellow butterflies, flies and
ants were common.
I am told that crabs are very
common as they come out only
at night none were seen
according to the blue book Socorro
island mountain is 3,507 feet high
The volcanic nature of the island
is apparent every where Generally
lava patches (Safford says the

~~as a~~ several crystals in the top and also sulphur spores)

August 10th 1905

Landed on Clipperton island this morning about 8 a.m. The island lies 620 miles S.W. 3/4 W from Acapulco harbor. It is about 2 miles in diameter ~~In~~ On the S.E. edge is a prominent rock about 62 feet high otherwise the island is low running from 5 to 8 feet high. The island consists of a low coral belt from a few yards to 1/4 mile wide. In the center of the island is a large lagoon of nearly fresh water it varies in depths to 330 feet. It is filled with a water plant. The only other native plant seen is

a small microscopic lichen on the drift wood and coral. There are a few vegetables at a low tree and a cocoanut palm near the houses on the N.E. side of the island.
Bird life is very abundant as to individuals but the species are not very numerous. The men on the island house report that land birds are quite frequently seen in the fall and spring. Half a dozen species of ducks are seen on the lagoon during the winter. Beck has taken widgeon, sprig, canvasback and ~~Brewster~~ spoonbill.
Boobies are ~~so~~ nesting very abundantly. ~~Brewster~~ has

The nests contain incubating eggs and young birds.
The actions of this bird are peculiar. Two of were seen fighting very ferociously one drawing blood off on the neck of the other but the fight was not carried to a finish. They were nesting all around the entire island. The nests were made of a couple dozen old feathers gathered together or a few pieces of coral. One and two eggs were the complement. One about as common as two.
Sooty tern and Noddy were one about as common as the

other. They were nesting
very abundantly on the egg
islands in the N.W. end of the
The colonies are distinct
the two kinds not mixing
They are very tame and
can be caught easily. Fresh
eggs were the rule although
young birds just ¿ a few
hours old were common
The (W. dominensis) Little grebe was also
very common on the S.E corner
of the island. They nest quite
differently from the other two
species building a nest
a couple of inches high
of the plant that grows in
the lagoon. The nests are
close to the water as a rule
The white heron Egyjia candidissima

was also seen and taken
but over twenty altogether were
seen and 12 were taken.
Many of the birds were
quite common, they seemed
to be mostly young birds none
were seen sitting
Several wandering tattler
were seen and a couple
secured
The birds seen were
Sooty tern very common
Noddy tern " "
Small noddy " "
White tern not common 20
Wedge-tailed Shearwater 4
Blue faced ~~shearwater~~ Booby common
Brewster Booby " "
Frigate bird common

Spoon bill duck   one
Wandering tatler   6 or 8
Left the island about two
o'clock and began sailing
for the Galapagos at 2.7 p.m.
There are several species of
insects on the island. a small
tiger beetle is very common
and a damsal fly is also
occasional. a small ear-
wig was noted. Cockroaches
are very abundant around the
buildings. One small black
beetle was seen.
Land crabs are very com
several were seen making
away with young boobies.

September 3rd. 1907.

Dropped anchor about 1.10 P.M. in Chatham bay on Cocos island. Beck went around in the skiff to call on Mr August Gissler the owner of the island.

Cocos island from a distance appears as a mountain with sloping sides ending abruptly ~~at the~~ in cliffs at the water. It is visible in clear weather for more than 60 miles. As we drew within five or 6 miles of it we could begin to see the vegetation. From top to bottom except on the very steep sides it is covered with vegetation. Many of the canyons end abruptly at the edge of the cliffs over these cliffs the streams dashes in very pretty waterfalls. There were four

or five of these visible from ~~where~~
~~we~~ the side we came up from back
of the Inn Chubbuck bay are three
smaller ~~inland~~ water falls are
right at the water edge.

Cocos I. Sept 4.

Birds seen today

White tern (common

Noddy tern (common)

Small noddy (common)

Red footed booby (common

Brewster booby (common)

Man-o-war Bird (common)

Yellow crowned night heron (one)

Green heron one.

Least sandpiper a few

Bairds sandpiper one.

Spotted sandpiper a few

Wandering tattler one!

Semipalmated plover, a few

Turnstone (A. interpres)

Osprey one.

Cuckoo (one)

N. ridgwayi. 4 or 5.

Coconuts common.

D. petacia. six

Went around with Wafer boy and up the creek. Birds were not particularly numerous.

September 5-05

Went up on side of hill on S side of West Chatham bay.

Saw the following birds

Flycatcher 1.

Cocornis many

Warbler many.

September 6-05

Went up the right branch (ascending) of the main creek in Wafer bay about 1½ or 2 miles up there is a very pretty cascade of more than 40 feet.

Birds were not particularly numerous. Cocornis very common. White terns very common

Sept 7th

Went ashore in Chatham Bay and up a ridge to the left got most unmercifully stung by ants and only a few birds. creepers. and warblers.

Sept 8th

Stayed aboard all day and tightened rigging.

Sept 9

Landed in Wafer Bay. Stewart & I started for the top of the island got up perhaps 700 feet and lost the trail ~~got~~ rain came up and we gave it up. Got many flycatchers, creepers and 1 cuckoo.

Sept 10 - Sunday

Stayed on board and wrote letters all day.

Sept 11 -

Went ashore in Wafer Bay up right branch did not have much luck one cuckoo.

Sept 12.

Went with Gifford around Wafer bay and along coast to get small noddies got about 30 did not get any white terns.

Sept 13.

Landed in Wafer bay and tried to get white terns. did not have any luck. Stopped on the way back to the ship on one of the large rocks and got about 30 Brewsters Boobies. Took about 30 sets of eggs of the same and one

set of Webster.
Webster nests in the mangrove trees builds a very respectable nest on flat branches. Brewster is nesting on the side on ledges some nests had quite a number of sticks others had no nest at all. The eggs were from fresh to highly incubation. mostly sets of 2